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Fitting Pigs for the Market.

On the farms where the keeping of swine is made something of a specialty, there will be fall pigs that should be now fitted for the market. This work can be accelerated by having good accommodations and plenty of feed. A thrifty lot of such pigs, four to

outlined as follows: Sow winter rye in the fall and as early as possible in the spring plant oats and peas, which will be ready to feed soon after the rye is done. At corn planting time sow corn broadcast or in drills for fodder. Sow land from which the oats and peas have been taken to barley, which will follow the corn in feeding season, and fill in the time between fresh corn and silage. This plan with silage will, by careful planning, give green feed practically every day in the year.

Sowing Clover.

The time to sow clover seed in average seasons is the first part of April, when the ground is slightly crusted over with frost. If sown on a thin coat of snow, one of the last snowfalls of the season, the seed can be seen when sown and a more even spread secured. When the snow melts and the frost coming out of the ground breaks the surface into small seams, the seed will mostly find a lodging place deep enough to secure sprouting, and the first light rain will put everything in good condition for sprouting and growing. Seed sown extremely early will come up much better than if delayed until the ground becomes settled and hard. If sown with timothy or redtop on old field already partly occupied with grass or grain, four quarts is enough. On wet land it is better to

the station fertilizer, at an extra cost of \$15.00 per acre.

The second plot yielded a difference of 600 pounds of green hay for the extra cost of \$15.00. Your correspondent does not know the ingredients of what is called the "farm fertilizer." Must we infer it was of very low grade (although costing about the same) than it only produced two pounds of green hay over the plot not treated? There is, perhaps, no record in your paper who values the work of the experiment stations and agricultural colleges more than I do, but I must confess to a disappointment in the results a practical farmer can secure from the above-mentioned experiment. There seems to be one very strong point brought out; the difference in yield between new-seeded grass land and that from which several crops of hay have been harvested. There is only a difference of 700 pounds of green hay per acre in favor of the three-year seeded land, treated with the station fertilizer at a cost of \$15.00 per acre, and the untreated first-year crop that received no fertilizer. Surely it pays to reseed often.

Will you kindly give to the readers of your paper the ingredients of the farm fertilizer, the per cent of shrinkage of the green hay, and the kind of crop grown on the new seed land the previous year, and the amount and kind of fertilizer used.

fertilizer used to raise wheat one acre of the

land. Using the station fertilizer gives the following results: The untreated plot gave 2200 pounds harvested hay, 1500 lbs per ton, or \$15.00. The single-seeded plot gave 2250 pounds harvested hay, 1500 lbs per ton, or \$15.00. The double-seeded plot gave 2300 pounds harvested hay, 1500 lbs per ton, or \$15.00. The data seems to show 2075.4 pounds hay worth \$15.00 per ton or \$22.50.

This gives an advantage of \$0.35 for the farm fertilizer and \$12.00 for the station fertilizer. I do not know the ingredients of the farm fertilizer, nor do I know why it should give such very poor results, as it is put up by a very reliable firm. The station fertilizer is made up entirely of mineral ingredients while the farm fertilizer appeared to have some organic substances in it, such as dried blood and bone-meal.

Experiments like the one given are conducted as far as possible by the owners of the land under the direction of the college. They are made on lands of all kinds and which have received a variety of treatment, —and sometimes ill treatment—in the past. The results will vary a great deal and cannot be as accurately tabulated as at the experiment station. The experiments are conducted not so much to arrive at new truths as to bring to the people notice of the work of the college and experiment station, and

super-phosphate and 336 pounds of nitrate of soda gave forty-seven bushels of grain and twenty-eight hundred weight of straw.

In this case the increase in grain and straw was reckoned about twice the cost of the fertilizers employed in producing it. The yield without manure had been twenty-seven bushels of grain and seventeen hundred weight of straw. The yield produced by fertilizers was at least ten bushels beyond the average from ordinary soil, showing that even poor soil could be farmed at a good profit with liberal use of fertilizers.

The Case of Aroostook.

This is not a case she suffers from directly, but one that she infests on all who buy of her great product—the potato. It is scattered through the cities and sea-board towns of New England in the form of the dry rot which chemists tell us is the form our wet rot takes in the colder sections of our country; they tell us that, exposed to warmth, it will develop into wet rot, and this is in accordance with my own experience.

For years I have had potatoes by the carload from Aroostook and never have had a lot that though they looked all right when first housed, did not by spring develop a serious loss from this dry rot, never less than five per cent, and in one instance as high as fifty per cent. Go into the many

3.39; fat 37.025 pounds. A heifer 2 years 8 months 15 days old, commenced a record 153 days after calving, in thirty days produced 1550.4 pounds milk, quality 3.38; total fat 53.695 pounds.

Five made fourteen-day records. Two heifers a few days past three years at date of calving average 322.7 pounds milk containing 31.355 pounds fat.

A seven-day record made subsequent to eight months from calving was confirmed. This cow was 3 years 13 days old at date of calving; her first record averaged 32.4 pounds milk and 2.681 pounds fat per day. She closed her last record 322 days after calving. She then averaged 33.6 pounds milk containing 3.272 pounds fat per day. The probable product indicated by these records, made nearly eleven months apart, is 15.778 pounds milk containing 336.6 pounds fat.

An Expert Visits the Moth Region.

The moth situation around Boston is the subject of a recent report by an expert from Washington, C. L. Marlett. In regard to the gypsy moth he concludes that, while the pest was at one time almost exterminated in many localities, it has now about regained its lost ground, and in some sections is much more numerous and destructive than ever before.

The area most infested, he finds, is Arlington and Winchester, including parts of



GROFF'S NEW HYBRID GLADIOLI FROM SILVER TROPHY STRAIN AS GROWN BY ARTHUR COWEE, BERLIN, N. Y.

five months old, will make good use of a large amount of feed, but care should be exercised not to overfeed, as this would cause trouble at once. Pigs of the right breeds will eat their rations with a good appetite and then quietly lie down and take things easy, provided they have a nice dry bed, which should always be furnished. Of course, on dairy farms milk will form the principal part of the diet, but along with it there should be given a sufficient amount of grain to make the most profitable ration. The lighter grain feeds should be used first, but during the last month or two corn meal should be substituted for the finishing off. At six to eight months they should be fit for the market, and another of younger ones put in their places.

Forage Crops for the North.

The advantage of sowing and forage crops was suggested by Prof. W. D. Hurd at the meeting of the Penobscot Pomona Grange, March 25. Professor Hurd urged the necessity and practicability of raising forage crops so that green feed might be provided the year round. He explained that in Maine the range of crops is more limited than farther south, and that a large area need not be sown since the average cow would consume only the product of about half a square rod per day. A sowing crop would remain in good condition about two weeks. Hence, if the farmer had ten cows they would consume five square rods per day, or in two weeks, seventy square rods or not quite half an acre. The speaker emphasized the fact that a much larger number of cows could be kept on a given area under this system and with better results than on dry pasture.

His system of rotation of sowing crops is

sow three quarts of red clover and two quarts of alsike clover. If used alone, sow eight quarts of clover to the acre. On many soils the clover responds very freely to lime, which should be broadcasted about twenty bushels to the acre, and sometimes a good crop may be secured without any other fertilizer.

A Poor Sugar Season.

Sugaring being over, farmers can now turn their attention to the preparation of the land for the putting in of spring crops. Only a medium amount of sugar can be made, the season not having been first class. It was late before there was any real weather, and the weather has not been right since for any good run, and sugaring has been slow work.

Considerable dressing has been handled out, but little plowing done. The frost is getting out and the land is fast getting into condition.

Veal calves are in good demand, but prices remain low, buyers preferring to take them by the piece rather than by the pound. As a rule, farmers would do better to keep their calves a little longer and get them a little fatter before selling.

Rutland County, Vt. E. M. PIKE.

Results from Grassland.

I noticed a recent article under heading, "Experiments on Grasslands." The value of these Rhode Island experiments to the practical farmer is in the results he could secure by applying the methods to his own.

In the first experiment they only sowed at the farm a difference of 3000 pounds of green hay, in favor of the land treated with

To the farmer who is trying to grow two tons of hay where formerly one grew, these questions are of vital interest. I would like to hear from farmers who have made a success of raising corn and other farm crops without the purchase of commercial fertilizer. We are experimenting along this line and so far have met with good success.—J. E. Dodge, superintendent Hood Farm, Middlesex County, Mass.

(REPLY BY MR. STEELE, WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE EXPERIMENT.)

The report to which your correspondent refers was necessarily only a bare outline of the experiments. Such reports have to be brief because the space which the papers give is limited.

Your correspondent probably knows that meadows left to themselves with no application of fertilizers and no other attention have harvesting quickly run out. The better grasses disappear, and less productive ones, together with various weeds take their place. This was the trouble with the first meadow.

As he intimates the chief value of the first experiment is to show when not too deeply fertilized, although when all factors are considered it may not be entirely a losing venture. The average loss in weight in curing was sixty per cent. of weight when cut, and the loss in hay is usually figured at fifteen per cent. of the cured hay.

Barn cured hay would therefore weigh about thirty-four per cent. of weight of green hay. This would give a gain of 1216.4 pounds per acre. The average cost of the hay was 120.00 per ton, which would bring net loss of \$144.00 per acre, or sixteen dollars per acre paid out for fertilizer. It would not be a real loss, however, in many cases, as hay land rents for as high as \$10 an acre, and it would take nearly two acres of meadow

perhaps to arouse them to read the bulletins sent out and to make simple experiments of their own. Owing to various causes such experiments do not always give as good results as have been gotten at the experiment station, but often a great deal may be gained where they seem to be failures.

The question of frequency of dressing depends, as already intimated, to some extent on the treatment of the land. As an illustration, the college cut last summer 11½ tons of salable barn-cured hay from four acres of medium upland from which four crops had already been harvested. This land was well sown and has received an application of fertilizer as a top dressing each spring. The fertilizer used this year differed a little in kind and quantity from that used in the above mentioned experiments. It cost for the four acres \$72.27 applied. The results were as stated above 1½ tons hay which at \$15 per ton would not be a fairly good return.

With the exception of the first dressing by the farmer who is trying to grow two tons of hay where formerly one grew, these questions are of vital interest. I would like to hear from farmers who have made a success of raising corn and other farm crops without the purchase of commercial fertilizer. We are experimenting along this line and so far have met with good success.—J. E. Dodge, superintendent Hood Farm, Middlesex County, Mass.

stores that handle potatoes from Aroostook and you will find the complaints universal. Now what can Aroostook do for us? The loss from this curse climbs up into tens of thousands of dollars annually, and what can we do for ourselves?

It is due our customers and most surely her own reputation that she should avail herself of every aid that her Agricultural College can advise, to combat this subtle fungus or we on our part must turn to other sections of our country for a safer source of supply.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Official Holstein Records.

During the period from April 7 to 14, 1905, records of forty cows were confirmed.

Thirty-nine made seven-day records soon after calving that averaged as follows: Eleven full-lake cows; age 2 years 4 months 5 days; days from calving 15; milk 496.9 pounds, quality 3.26; fat 37.756 pounds.

Four year-olds; age 2 years 4 months 12 days; days from calving 16; milk 491.8 pounds, quality 3.27; fat 37.756 pounds.

Eleven two-year-olds; age 2 years 3 months 11 days; days from calving 17; milk 492.3 pounds, quality 3.26; fat 37.756 pounds.

Four one-year-olds; age 2 years 2 months 7 days at date of calving; days from calving 18; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 7 days at date of calving; days from calving 19; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 10 days at date of calving; days from calving 20; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 11 days at date of calving; days from calving 21; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 12 days at date of calving; days from calving 22; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 13 days at date of calving; days from calving 23; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 14 days at date of calving; days from calving 24; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 15 days at date of calving; days from calving 25; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 16 days at date of calving; days from calving 26; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 17 days at date of calving; days from calving 27; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 18 days at date of calving; days from calving 28; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 19 days at date of calving; days from calving 29; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 20 days at date of calving; days from calving 30; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 21 days at date of calving; days from calving 31; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 22 days at date of calving; days from calving 32; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 23 days at date of calving; days from calving 33; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 24 days at date of calving; days from calving 34; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 25 days at date of calving; days from calving 35; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer 2 years 11 months 26 days at date of calving; days from calving 36; milk 490.4 pounds, quality 3.25; fat 37.756 pounds.

A heifer

Dairy.

Butter Prices Higher.

Receipts have continued light despite the advance of the season, and prices have, unexpectedly to most dealers, advanced still further over last week's quotations. So far as can be seen there is nothing to indicate that the present level may not hold for some time, as the supplies on hand and in sight are by no means large and the demand continues to take care of all arrivals promptly on receipt.

The advance on best grades amounts to about two cents. Lower grades show less improvement. A factor which tends to cause quick advances is the almost total exhaustion of cold-storage stock. The amount remaining is so small that it is hardly quotable and it has no special influence on the market, which now shows how prices might have been at this season if there were no storage stock. On the other hand, prices would, no doubt, go lower than they do in June, were it not for the heavy demand at that time for storage. The increase in price of fresh butter has caused a new demand for the substitutes, including renovated and imitations. Box and print creamery and dairy sell at about the same price as tub butter, consumers appearing unwilling to pay beyond a certain limit for anything at the present time.

At New York, no stock was carried over Sunday, and jobbers were on hand early for supplies to meet the needs of the week's trade. There is still a very narrow range of values, and all serviceable fresh goods bring full prices; quotations are revised higher on all classes of stock. Indications point to a pretty firm market throughout the week. Nothing indicates much increase in supply. Many of the Eastern creameries are forwarding their goods as fast as made by express, but there is no reserve stock to speak of in either retailers', jobbers' or receivers' hands.

The weather has been quite cool with flurries of snow, and this gave some stimulus to trade. Held creamery is nearly gone; if fancy it would bring 30 cents very easily. New York State dairy in light supply and inquired for on the basis of our advanced quotations. Imitation creamery and factory are higher and firm with stocks very short. Supplies of renovated have also lightened considerably, and there is a good demand at the higher rates quoted.

The rise in Eastern butter markets followed a similar advance in the West caused by light receipts. The scarcity caused renewal of shipments from California, which costs 25 cents per pound in California. It is put up in two-pound prints or bricks, packed in Australian boxes and is of fine quality, being grass, or forage fed.

The spring pasture season seems to have opened early in the West, and localities in the latitude of Chicago anticipate a full grass season by May 1. Butter is now very high and the price will have to go down decided before storing season, if much of the product is to go into storage this season.

The butter price during the first week of April in New York, of about 31 cents, compares with 28 cents in April, 1904, with 34 cents in April, 1903, with 27 cents in April, 1902, with 27 cents in April, 1901, with 30 cents in April, 1900, with 29 cents in April, 1899, and with 29 cents in April, 1898.

With cheeses the present top quotations in New York of a little over 14 cents compare with a range of 10 cents to 12 cents in April last year, with 15 cents in April, 1903, with 13 cents in April, 1902, with an average of 12 cents in April, 1901, with a range of 11 to 13 cents in April, 1900, with an average of 12 cents in April, 1899, and with an average of 8 cents in April, 1898.

Latest cable advice to George A. Cochran from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as lower in consequence of liberal receipts from the Continent and increased make of home and Irish. Finest Danish 22 to 23 cents, New Zealand 21 to 22 cents, Australian and Argentine 21 to 22 cents, Russian about exhausted. Some low grades of American were cleared at 20 to 21 cents. Cheese markets are somewhat quiet but holders firm and are not inclined to grant concessions buyers ask. Stocks light. Fines American and Canadian September 12 to 13 cents.

Boston Milk Supply.

The following statement, compiled from figures furnished by the companies, shows the quantities of milk brought into Boston during the month of March, 1905, as compared with the preceding month, by the three railroads: Boston & Albany, 1,225,445 quarts against 983,702 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,248,083 quarts against 5,367,590 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,859,833 quarts against 1,628,750 quarts, making a total of 9,333,361 quarts for the month of March against 8,011,042 quarts for the preceding month.

Cheese Steady.

The local cheese market shows no change, supplies being very limited and firmly held, and demand light because of the high prices. The season for new cheese is backward and arrivals are small, without much effect upon the market. The quotation for New York twin of the new make is 12 cents in Boston, compared with about 14 cents for old.

At New York while demand is pretty closely confined to small lots as needed for current use, dealers are so short of supplies that the aggregate movement shows fair volume and the market is evidently showing increasing firmness. There is little if any indication of actual advance in prices, but asking top figures are more easily obtained, and with stocks now in such shape that opinion is general that all the old cheese will be wanted before the close of the season at fully present prices. Current receipts are very light and will no doubt continue so, as remaining stocks in the interior of this State are in very narrow compass. Weather continues cold, and new cheese is backward. Some sales of new have been made at country markets at higher prices than could be had here, but taken by interior dealers and other markets. Only small and scattering lots have been received here, and a few sales of small reported at 11 to 12 cents. New skins in moderate supply and sell fairly when desirable, but quality generally poor.

The Factory Butter Trust.

Dealers in dairy products are taking some interest in the new American Butter Refining Company, which appears to be a combination of about sixty manufacturers of imitation creamery or "process butter," as the makers term it. It is claimed that the new company has a patent with which it can make "butter" from a mixture of milk and oil, which is charged with a patent blower. Others say that the patent does not amount to much, but that the idea of the combination is to get control of the output of the "process butter," cheapen the price of the

raw material and also save expense of manufacture through the combination.

From the dairymen's point of view, conditions would certainly not be improved through the control of a trust. If the so-called "patent process" should succeed the product might be a new and dangerous successor to oleo. If the combination should keep down the price of the raw material, it would lessen the little benefit now derived from the market which the butter-imitating factories create for quality and raised butter. Experience with other trusts hardly indicates that the consumer would gain anything by the proposed new way of doing business.

Agricultural.

Low-Grade Hay Abundant.

The hay markets continue overstocked at many points, especially with low-grade hay, which is not much in demand. Prices are somewhat irregular, but not notably different from last week. Demand is rather dull, except for the top grades. Considerable hay arrives by canal and river. Most of the clover hay on sale is from Canada and is in good demand. Some dealers express a confident feeling that the market will improve somewhat during the rest of the season. Thus far the spring has been rather dry for grass land.

The following shows the highest prices for hay in the markets mentioned: Boston \$17, New York \$16, Jersey City \$16.50, Brooklyn \$16.50, Philadelphia \$16, Pittsburgh \$13.25, Buffalo \$13.50, Providence \$17, Montreal \$9.50, Nashville \$14.25, Baltimore \$16.50, Richmond \$14.50, New Orleans \$16.50, Chicago \$14, Kansas City \$10, Minneapolis \$9.50, St. Paul \$9.50, Cincinnati \$12, St. Louis \$13.50, Louisville \$13.

Winter Grain in the Northeast.

The condition of the winter grain in the Northeastern States is shown by the official report as follows: Winter wheat, New York, 95 per cent., against 74 per cent., last year; New Jersey, 92 per cent., against 77 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 92 per cent., against 74 per cent.; Winter rye, New York, 90 per cent., this year, against 81 per cent. last year; New Jersey, 94 per cent., against 82 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 91 per cent., against 81 per cent.; Connecticut, 98 per cent., against 97 per cent. For the whole of the United States the per cent. of winter wheat is 91.5 per cent., and for winter rye 92.1 per cent., showing the prospect of very large crops in both these grains. The acreage was larger than for last year, and the condition much better.

Vegetable Trade Improving.

Still another freeze is reported in certain parts of the South, and dealers are expecting that it will, to some extent, affect arrival, increasing the proportion of injured stock for the present, but reducing the total supply later. The extent of the freeze is hardy yet ascertained. The general range of prices shows little change except for certain kinds of greenhouse produce which are mostly lower, although one or two specialties quote higher. The competition of Southern truck this season is very severe. Cucumbers and tomatoes arrive in especially good condition and compete strongly with the hothouse-green article.

Onions are selling slowly, many being poor quality. Those which are choice are in good demand. Bermuda and Egyptian onions are in moderate supply as yet.

Rhubarb is becoming very plenty and Southern shipments via Chicago not of the choicest quality sell at low prices. Best native rhubarb brings 5 cents. Spinach and kale are very plenty. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply, but arrivals are increasing and prices running lower.

The vegetable trade is now active, shipments of Southern truck being especially heavy. Enormous quantities of spinach and kale arrive via Norfolk. From the extreme South large quantities of strawberries, beans and various vegetables are coming, while this week began heavy shipments of new potatoes from central Florida. A few sweet potatoes are coming and the quantity will increase. The situation is unfavorable for old Northern vegetables, including onions, potatoes and turnips, which seem to be a drag on the market, and dealers are making efforts to clear them out as promptly as possible.

Meat Prices Tending Higher.

Beef continues in light supply and demand even at this season has been sufficient to make prices very firm on desirable lots.

Mutton is also in light supply and selling steadily at quotations. Spring and fall lambs are in steady supply and selling well, especially choice lots. Veal are more plenty and 10 cents per pound is top price. Most sales range lower.

Porkette Notes.

Shipments of cranberry from Cape Cod point were heaviest from the town of Tremont, which sent 25,785 barrels, with Plymouth second at 26,318. The trade in cranberries is now about over.

The experiment of importing turnips from Ireland has not been a success. Potatoes have been low in price and also native turnips. Perhaps the importation would have been profitable during average years.

Excellent turnips have been imported from Canada this year, which injured the sale of the Irish product. The duty is twenty-five per cent. of the value and some importations were abandoned on the docks rather than pay the duty.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now held an increase of 1,000,201 bales, as compared with the corresponding date of 1904.

Pineapples have been scarce and high for a long time. Shippers have been so anxious to secure high prices that they have cut the stock very green, causing many arrivals of immature stock that will not color and ripen.

Boston produce dealers are considerably interested in the proposed Northern-avenue bridge extension from the foot of Oliver Street, across a section of the harbor, to the New Haven freight yards. It is thought the improvement will greatly advance the facilities for handling produce, especially that from the South.

The banana war has continued very actively the past week, some lots being sold as low as 30 cents per bunch. Arrivals for the week were about 180,000 bunches, which is far in excess of the demand, except when sales are forced by low prices.

The banana trust pretends to depose the new competition, but as the new concerns have obtained some hold in several of the Eastern markets, it will apparently be no easy matter to dislodge them.

California cherries and apricots are beginning to reach the Eastern markets, the season being several weeks earlier than usual. The weather in that section has generally been favorable and all varieties promise well except peaches, which are

not doing quite as well this spring. That a hardy to be crowned at, in the estimation of the writer. Last year it was so wet and backward that the quality of the peach crop, particularly the hay, was injured in consequence. There was much water and little sunshite during this period, hence the crop was not destined to that extent it would have been with more favorable conditions. This being the case, a little more grain feed is necessary to bring the nation up to its proper value for the purpose. There appear to be no lack of feeder, but the unusually long period for feeding can hardly

be accounted for by the fact that the

weather has been unusually warm and dry.

The spring dairies are fast coming in

milk, and butter making, both on the farms and at the creameries, is on the increase.

After the big drop, prices recovered somewhat and are about what should be expected. Prospects are more favorable than a year ago on account of the old butter being so nearly out of the market.

There is some complaint that cows are not doing quite as well this spring. That a hardy to be crowned at, in the estimation of the writer. Last year it was so wet and backward that the quality of the feeder grass, particularly the hay, was injured in consequence. There was much water and little sunshite during this period, hence the crop was not destined to that extent it would have been with more favorable conditions. This being the case, a little more grain feed is necessary to bring the nation up to its proper value for the purpose. There appear to be no lack of feeder, but the unusually long period for feeding can hardly

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Poultry.**A Fair Record.**

I am quite sure that poultry keeping under proper selections and care can be made to pay; and, also, that hens will lay all winter long under right management, which of course, is as stated above, by wise selection and good treatment. It is not cold weather as much as neglect that prevents hens from laying in winter.

We keep two kinds only, the Barred Plymouth Rock and the White Wyandotte, and keep the birds up to a fair standard of purity, by the introduction of new and pure blood each season. We consider the Plymouth Rocks the best all-round fowl of any breed; next to these the White Wyandotte, which lay a very handsome egg, are peaceful and make the best of mothers.

Through the fall of 1904 and the winter of 1905 we kept fifteen pullets and twenty-five hens. The pullets commenced laying in November, the hens later on, and they laid all winter and through the spring, not failing till late into the summer, producing in ten months a little over three thousand eggs.

Through the fall of 1904 and the winter of 1905, we have kept thirteen pullets and twenty-six hens, ten of the hens being Wyandottes. The pullets are all Plymouth Rocks—hatched early. One of these pullets commenced to lay Sept. 7, and laid twenty-five eggs before she stopped laying. She was hatched the last week in March, making her a little over five months of age. What breed will lay earlier? All the other pullets commenced to lay in October and November, one of them commencing to lay Oct. 6, and laid thirty-one eggs before she stopped.

The thirteen pullets, from the time they commenced to lay in September, 1904, up to the first of February, 1905, laid 708 eggs, and the flock combined, pullets and hens, have laid up to and including April 1, 1,702 eggs, which is not large, but a fair record. This has supplied all the eggs wanted for use in two families, with enough to sell to pay for feed and leave a small profit besides.

They are kept in a double-roofed house 12x24 feet, with large windows on the south admitting a plenty of sunshine. Their feed consists of a warm mash in the morning of cracked corn, mixed feed and waste from the table. In the afternoon corn, wheat and barley or oats mixed and thrown into plenty of straw and chaff on the floor for them to exercise and eat. They are furnished with fresh water twice and often three times a day, and a box of grit, cracked bone and oyster shells are constantly before them.

Through February and March we averaged better than sixteen eggs per day, which, though nothing to boast of, seems to be a pretty good showing. Many have probably done better.

W. P. A.
Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell, Me.

The Langshans.

The Langshans are fine, useful and profitable fowls, and are justly very popular, as they bring their own certificates and speak for themselves in every yard where they appear and can stand wholly on their merits wherever they are known. They are active, agile and impetuous, are very prolific, grow quickly, mature early and lay well; although not given to being broody, they are good sitters and good mothers. Their flesh is white and they have a very thin, skin white, and a table fowl they are equal to small turkey and not inferior to them in delicacy and flavor.

Their plumage is of a uniform glossy black and full of lustre; comb, single and a bright red color. The beak is dark, with flesh-colored variations along the line of the mouth. Eyes dark, with but little difference in shape of pupil and iris. Neck, long, full and profusely feathered. Back short and fairly broad, rump high. Tail very full and flowing, carried rather high and forward, and furnished with good-sized sickles. Legs and toes dark, with a vivid pink color showing between the scales. Shanks scantly feathered to the end of the outer toes (there should be no feathers on the middle toes); bottoms of the feet are pink.

Their eggs are fair size and are beautiful in color, varying from the palest salmon to the darkest chestnut brown; on some there is a bloom like that on freshly gathered fruit, while others are spotted, often literally splashed all over with dark spots, and the same hen will lay eggs differently one day from what she does on another.

When the chicks are first hatched they are very pretty, interesting looking little things, active and sprightly to a degree, and all who have reared them—without taking form or plumage into question—agree that they are distinct in habits from any known breed. The presence of a stranger or even a cross-bred chick, is easily detected in the newly hatched brood; and it has been remarked by those used to breeding game small fruits, which were injured during the winter.

Fruit prospects are reported excellent in Illinois, according to the State weather bureau, with full bloom of cherries, plums, pears, apricots and peaches blooming fairly well. The outlook for apples is reported fair.

Various Fruit Prospects.

The prospects for the Michigan apple crop are reported good, with plenty of buds and no bad results so far from the cold weather. The peach buds seem to have been mostly killed by the cold spell about the middle of February.

The Georgia peach crop does not seem to have been greatly injured by the blizzard of April 7, and the crop in prospect is now estimated at about five thousand carloads.

The outlook for fruit in the South, including Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, is reported excellent for everything except peaches and some kinds of small fruits, which were injured during the winter.

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The Canadian Apple Trade.

A bill before the Canadian House of Commons provides for a uniform box package for export apples. It is argued that the box is about as cheap as the barrel owing to the advancing cost of barrels, and that the fruit arrives in better condition, especially the softer varieties of apples.

Another progressive movement among Canadian exporters is the pending combination to ship and sell apples direct. They will be sent forward in large shipments which will be offered outright instead of being shipped to commission firms as at present. English commission firms are reported greatly alarmed at the prospect of losing a good part of their Canadian trade. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The head-quarters are at Toronto and will concern chiefly the produce of the Niagara Peninsula. A system of telephone connection with the various smaller shippers has been arranged to enable them to keep in touch with the various markets, and the company will aim to distribute the fruit more evenly throughout the dominion, preventing them from becoming over-stocked at any one point.

The Fruit Marks Act for the inspection and branding of export apples is said to work well, improving the reliability of Canadian apples in foreign markets and increasing the price received. A local paper of Halifax, Nova Scotia, states, however, that, inquiring at Covert Garden Press Association, it was learned that American apples in England are in greater demand than the Canadian product; that this is owing to their superior general quality. The price for Americans apples rule higher than for others, but this is partly due to the fact that American barrels contain twenty-eight pounds more than Canadian barrels.

Egg Storage Very Active.

The business of storing eggs has been extraordinarily active the past two or three weeks, and has been sufficient to take care of surplus receipts not needed for immediate use. But for the storage demand, no doubt prices would have gone down to low figures. As it is, there are probably two hundred thousand cases packed away in the refrigerators of New York city and vicinity. Chicago, the other great storage centre, has put away a total estimate at 205,000 cases. Receipts continue heavy and storage stocks are still increasing, but dealers are feeling somewhat anxious in view of the large stock already put away. The situation has remained remarkably steady. The cool weather has been some help to the market, causing eggs even from distant sections to arrive in good shape and remain quite fresh even when left in the cars and freight yards, while usually at this season the loss and injury to Southern and Southwestern eggs is considerable during the

warm spells.**The record-breaking day so far at New York was Tuesday, April 11,**

when receipts were within a few cases of thirty-eight thousand. On one preceding day the receipts were over thirty-seven thousand. Receipts at Chicago for the same week make a total of 118,000 cases, of which about two-thirds went into storage.

Egg Prices Fairly Steady.

Receipts of eggs continue extremely heavy, but the demand is tremendous and holds prices with slight change. Such changes as have occurred, however, have been in a downward direction rather than up. Southern eggs tend to sell a little lower with the nearer approach of warm weather, storage eggs of first quality being 18 cents. Boston dealers are placing large quantities in storage. Duck and goose eggs continue in moderate supply and prices unchanged.

At New York there is a very good trade in progress and last week's price are nearly sustained, the market showing a fairly firm tone on choice qualities, more or less graded. But receipts continue heavy and the market is burdened with large offerings of medium and under-grade stock. Advertisements from the country indicate continued heavy collections, and considerable doubt is expressed that storage buyers will continue to take the heavy surplus at the prices now ruling.

The average for best fresh Western eggs in New York the first week in April was about 17.5 cents, which is very close to the average for the same period of last year. It compares with a range of 15 to 17 cents the first week in April, 1903, which is about the same as the range for April, 1902, and compares with the range for the same period of April, 1901, of 13 to 14 cents, and with 12 to 13 cents the first week of April, 1900. The lowest range for the same period was the first week of April, 1898, when prices fell to 10 cents, but advanced to 11 cents at the end of the week. The general tendency of egg prices during the past eight years has been to advance the average of quotations.

Poultry Market Steady.

Receipts of fresh poultry have been showing in heavier supply, the demand while not active is steady, and there is little difficulty in clearing up the market on this grade of stock. Quotations continue unchanged, fowls selling firm at from 14 to 16 cents. There are very few turkeys coming in, and these show undesirable, but at the light arrivals these are disposed of very readily. Old cocks are scarce and wanted, those arriving have a ready sale at 11 cents, and this quotation is occasionally exceeded. The demand for frozen poultry has shown a slight improvement, buyers seem to take hold more freely of this stock and the market is cleaning up fairly well on new arrivals, although the trade is only purchasing for immediate use.

Borticultural.**Apple Market a Little Better.**

The situation in apples shows some improvement, best grades quoting higher, and apples that were selling at \$2 a fortnight ago, now bring \$2.25 for similar grades. These are largely cold-storage stock with some choice cellar-stored which has been repacked, and coming mostly from Maine and other Northern points. Russets bring about the same as choice Baldwins, good lots quoting \$1.75 to \$2.35. The supply of Russets shows some tendency to decrease, not many new trees being planted.

Exports last week showed a considerable decrease over previous week, also a decrease over the same period last year. From Boston 148 barrels, and from the United States and Canada 7283 barrels, compared with 21,270 barrels the same week last year. Latest cable advises report, quality and condition are being well paid for but lower grades and conditions are very weak.

Maynard & Child: Liverpool apple market. Steamers Sylvania and Cynnie selling, nine thousand pounds, many arriving in bad condition; prices show a slight improvement; fancy Baldwins, \$2.16 to \$2.76; mixed Baldwins, \$1.44 to \$2.04; Ben Davis \$2.16 to \$3.12; Golden Russets, \$2.88 to \$3.84.

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Large Planting of Potatoes.

Arcotone potato growers are still confident, although the price has not been one of very low price. It is said, nevertheless, that the average planted this year will be larger than ever before. There is still considerable of last year's crop on hand and the starch factories are taking in a great deal of it at 10 cents to 20 cents per

barrel. The shipments in March were 914,366 against 1,127,263 for March of last year. The shipments for the entire season show an increase of 600,067 barrels over last year's output.

Potato farmers on Long Island are reported very busy planting the new crop. Long Island potatoes are not only very early, but sell higher than other kinds. The variety is mostly the round white, although many Hebrons are grown for the early crop. The market for old Long Island potatoes seems to be improving, farmers getting 55 cents per bushel, which corresponds to about \$8 per barrel, in New York market.

The farmers in Epping, N. H., and adjoining towns have guaranteed a sufficient acreage of sweet corn, and the Saco Valley Canning Company has secured a building site at Epping. Corner, near the greenhouse and bridge. The same plant will be completed by Aug. 15. Planters will carry their corn to the factory and will be paid two cents for green corn cut from the cob. Each man has his job if he desires them.

A creamery with an annual capacity of one million pounds is to be erected at Omaha, Neb.

Out of the most appreciated features of the Grange programme this year was the address of Col. Seth S. Hastings delivered at the last meeting of the Session of 1895 which affect Farmers. The address dealt especially with the laws relating to forestry, forest fires, automobiles and the industry of entertaining summer guests by one familiar with legislation work. Mr. Anna Howland gave a very interesting paper on the life of Franklin Pierce.

—Patricia Day, April 19, told this year on the same day in the week as in 1776, the date of the battle.

—The regular meeting of White Mountain Grange of Littleton, N. H., was held April 10, when seven candidates were instructed in the first and second degrees. The usual large number was present. The programme was in charge of the Grange, and consisted of an instrumental by Keith Richardson and Lillian Cheney, readings by Hattie M. Head, recitation by D. D. Crane and selections from a monograph by Loren Wright of Belchertown. Following the programme new maple sugar was served and the usual social time enjoyed.

—Commerce between Mexico and the United States has grown in recent years with great rapidity, and large sums of American capital have been invested in various enterprises in Mexico, including agricultural, mining, transportation and manufacturing, while on the other hand Mexico is constructing each year more largely to the commercial requirements of the United States. The principal articles produced in Mexico are silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, gold, etc. W. E. ROGERS, Register.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKEREL.
First cockerel at the great Indianapolis show, February, 1905, bred, owned and exhibited by Nelson Rice, New Market, Ind. This bird received the score of 95 1-4.



LANGSHAN PULLET, LADY QUALITY.
First award at the Indianapolis show of 1905. Score 96 1-4.
Shown by Nelson Rice, Newmarket, Ind.

Southern Truck Plenty.

Strawberries are reported an abundant crop in Louisiana. The growers are improving their methods and becoming large shippers to Chicago and other Western markets. Mississippi and Tennessee are also becoming important strawberry sections.

The first California cherries sold in Philadelphia at \$1.00 per box. Last year the first box brought \$75. The variety was of the Purple Queen.

Turkey growers in Alabama have planted hundreds of acres of peas this season and good-sized shipments are expected at New York about May 1.

Sanford, Fla., is becoming a centre for the growth of early celery. About fifty-two cars have been sent so far this season. Most of it goes into storage until wanted.

In one day last week eleven refrigerator carloads of lettuce and 3000 baskets by express were shipped from Wilmington, N. C. The average price received in New York was \$3 per basket.

The acreage of strawberries in Tennessee is reported the largest on record. The crop this year is late but abundant and reaches the market the last of April.

The first carload of Florida tomatoes arrived at Chicago the middle of the month and sold at good prices, realizing full price at \$4.50 to \$6 a crate. The crop from Mississippi and Texas reaches the market about a week or two weeks later than the early crop from Southern Florida.

Shipments of early potatoes are now beginning from Hastings, Fla., which is the centre of production for that crop in the State.

The new refrigerator car, which sends lettuce and other perishable vegetables from Florida without re-icing, is pronounced a success.

Onion shipments are beginning from Texas. This region grows a variety resembling the Bermuda. The Texas crop is estimated at three hundred carloads, but some estimate's are larger.

Last year the Florida potatoes averaged 8¢ per barrel not to growers. This year growers do not expect such high prices on account of the abundance of Northern potatoes, but the Texas crop is reported quite short, hence some of the Florida growth will find its way to the West and thus reduce the supply for other markets, probably improving the price.

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barrel. The shipments in March were 914,366 against 1,127,263 for March of last year. The shipments for the entire season show an increase of 600,067 barrels over last year's output.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of **SUSAN SCHLEICHER**, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to

the Probate Court to grant letters of administration on the estate of said deceased to John J. Monroe of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

A good voyage, Senator Lodge! You have earned your European holiday.

There is trouble brewin' for brain when Theodore takes the field in Colorado.

The baseball season is here. On with the flying sphere! Let enthusiasm be unfeigned!

President Roosevelt does not write as well as Henry James, but his meaning is clear.

The old woman who recently wedded her young carriage driver was apparently going it like sixty.

Mr. Carnegie, like his countryman, Bob Burns, does not care for lords and dukes and a' that.

Indiana has now an anti-cigarette law and it is confidently predicted that it will not all end in smoke.

They are protesting against a short school day in New York, but the boys are not among the kickers.

The Daughters of the Revolution have kissed and made up after the usual fashion of family disagreements.

The question is now asked Do Animals think? It can be best answered by letting the farm dog go without his dinner.

The pugilist who kissed the man he knocked out in New York the other day, was evidently willing to be forgiven.

So many places are putting in claims for permission to have the remains of Paul Jones that some cynics think that the best permanent sepulchre for them would be Davy Jones' locker.

Hired help that will do any good in the orchard is scarce and high. But hogs will work there at the same old wages, and no strikes or complaint of long hours. It's good for the hogs, too.

There is a league in England, patronized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that is advocating cold dinners on Sundays, but the wage earners, who eat them every week day, are not probably in favor of the suggested reform.

Hay and corn are the king crops of the dairy belt. The farmer who makes the most of them will come pretty close to placing his farm on its own feet, and his profits will stay at home instead of going mostly to the feed store.

The two historic Pauls seem to be occupying a great deal of attention at present; but Revere appears to have the lead, as he did when he rode into Lexington town, after spreading the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm.

The price of beef is going up again, but we still have the Chicago butt masquerading as choice rump steak. If the Eastern farmers would only raise more cattle for home consumption we would not have to follow Horace Greeley's advice and go West.

There is a whole library of romance in the action of Carnegie's niece, Nancy, in marrying a poor man. It is to be hoped that she will never have to go to her uncle round the corner for financial assistance, now that Andrew has said, "Bless you, my children!"

At ninety-two Baroness Burdett-Coutts can look back on a long life during which she has expended \$35,000,000 to promote charitable objects. She has been a faithful stewardess, even if she did displease her friend, Queen Victoria, by marrying a man much younger than herself.

So many people who planted trees survive to enjoy the shade of the wide-spreading branches that it seems as though a "green old age" were the usual reward of both the tree and its guardian. But if the planter lives not, the tree remains, a grand monument than his heirs can erect from stone or marble.

Good roads in a hilly State are the making of the commonwealth. New Hampshire's \$750,000 will set buzzing the wheels of progress. Ex-Governor Bachelder says the next step in advance should be the establishment of a parcel post, now that nearly all the States are making things easier for the country mail carriers.

When King Alfonso goes to London in May he will be in charge of the Duke of Wellington whose grandfather made the French walk Spanish during the Peninsular War. It is to be supposed that the boy monarch will be so protected while in the British capital that he will not sing: "I don't want to go there any more," or words to that effect.

Farm life and the country schools develop character and manhood and resourcefulness. City facilities refine and stimulate, often at the expense of the more solid qualities. The educational world seems gradually settling down to the conviction that the best training must include more of the features which render the country bred boy the mainstay of the nation.

The Grange is claiming much of the credit for the growing power of the farmer in matters legislative, and justly so. But a kind of farmers' trust should be organized which should enable all farm societies and associations to work together in matters of great and general importance, and to defend also the farm and dairy interests in the law courts against attempts at evasion on the part of rich and powerful combinations.

The Kansas Dairy Department is giving instruction to dairymen by a special dairy train which visits stations along the line of the principal railway, giving lectures and exhibits of apparatus and dairy products. Kansas with her dairy train, the corn train of Maryland and the farmers' Institute trains of Iowa and other Western States, suggest that the West and South are now setting a rapid pace for the agriculture of the rest of the country.

The hen that seems most busy just now is not always the best bird from which to save eggs for setting. The whole-year-around hen, like the cow that never dried up, is to be preferred to individuals that make a sprint at production for a few

months and then take a long vacation. The man who would really know his hens must spend some watchful hours in the henhouse at various times of the year. But a flock bred and selected for increased and long-continued production, adds permanently to the farm income.

Boston gardeners who talk of a plan for handling their produce direct are likely to become interested in the progress of the experiment just undertaken by gardeners who supply the markets of Milwaukee, Wis. This combination has rented a building and will begin to deliver its produce by May 10. Only goods raised by members will be handled. Gardeners are confident that prices will be higher than those received from commission merchants. The plan will doubtless include greenhouse produce provided it works successfully with the outdoor crops this summer.

Getting Full Prices for Apples.

If all the fruit growers who read our market column succeeded as well in marketing their apples as did T. L. Kinney, who called at this office the other day, there need be no cause of complaint. Mr. Kinney and the neighboring Vermont growers who are associated with him in marketing apples followed the general course of advice outlined in our columns.

They refused to part with their crop at the low prices quoted in the harvest season, and held until the market became established in early winter and then began to ship regularly to Boston market, closing out the bulk of their fruit at about the time when it was suggested through these columns that those who sold at that time were taking a wise course, avoiding the risk of a decline in the spring. Mr. Kinney and his associates sold out all their holdings six weeks ago and averaged, he says, over \$2 per barrel, including windfalls. For his best apples, the average was much higher.

Unfortunately, not all growers did anywhere nearly as well. Comparatively few of them have as good fruit and not many of them are associated in such a way that they can ship large, regular and uniform lots to market. Mr. Kinney's experience for many years past has proved that marketing the crop is fully half the battle. He is convinced that growers must resort to co-operative marketing or some similar plan in order to obtain anything like the full value of their fruit. No doubt many growers with equally good fruit were deprived of most of their profits the past season by reason of bad marketing and by allowing the middlemen and speculators to skin the cream of the market.

In many towns the local price paid by dealers and shippers remained nearly as low as at harvest time, while the same fruit properly marketed in Boston or New York would have brought as good prices as those obtained by Mr. Kinney and his friends.

The great need of local fruit districts all through New England and the Middle States is a large number of local associations including enough skilled,

experienced shippers to supervise the marketing of the whole lot. The advantages of this plan have only to be tried to be realized immediately in dollars and cents. As yet the growers who are thoroughly competent to manage co-operative marketing to the best advantage are scarce, but their number is increasing and a steady gain may be expected in this method of selling fruit.

Is the Dairy Business Changing?

The future of winter butter is something of a problem because of the effect of cold storage upon the dairy business. Accounts, both from the Western and the Eastern dairy sections, indicate a tendency to decrease the make of winter butter. The conditions apply to the territory tributary to the Elgin board and to the Vermont dairy region, the evidence being the small receipts of new butter during the winter months.

These conditions are, no doubt, largely responsible for the high prices reached during the past season. It is to be questioned whether the high prices will tend to restore the production of winter butter. The competition of storage butter is a constant factor which tends to discourage the business of winter dairying. It is possible to store June butter and bring it into market during the winter in a condition when its quality competes easily with fresh made, while the lowest cost even with storage charges, enable it to be sold at lower prices.

Possibly the dairying of the future will tend more to production of the bulk of the make in the spring and summer months and mainly for storage purposes, the market to be gradually supplied throughout the year from the summer make.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending April 26, 1905.

	Bones	and	Fat	Cattle Sheep Hucks Hogs Veal
This week ...	3409	2292	195	22,515
Last week ...	4121	3103	30	22,527
One year ago 2212	4309	50	22,296	2625

Horses, 620.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

HORN-XTRA, \$45.75@4.00; first quality, \$45.35@5.00; second quality, \$45.75@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.00@7.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.50@2.50. Western steers, \$4.20@5.70. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$30@45; milch cows, \$30@45; yearlings, \$10@25; two-year-olds, \$15@25; three-year-olds, \$20@30.

Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 2.50@4.00; extra, \$4.00@5.00; lambs, \$5.00@8.10.

Fat Hogs—Per pound, Western, \$1.25@1.50; live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@2.75; country dressed hogs, \$1.75@2.75.

Veal CALVES—\$2.25@2.50 per lb.

HIDES—Brighton—\$2.85@3.25 per lb.; country lots, 7.25@8.25.

CALF SKINS—16@180 per lb.; dairy skins, 40@60.

TALLOW—Brighton, 3@4@4 per lb.; country lots, 2@2.50.

PELTS—75@11.25.

Cattle, Sheep.

Maine.

At Brighton.

F. L. Libby 20 J. S. Henry 20

F. L. Libby 20 J. S. Henry 26

F. L. Libby 30 J. S. Henry 26

F. W. Wormwell 60 J. F. Whitney 10

F. W. Wormwell 10 J. S. Henry 17

J. & C. Chad- 3 At Brighton.

Jones & Chad- 3 At Brighton.

bourne 34 J. S. Henry 20

M. D. Holt & Son 20 J. S. Henry 20

F. C. T. T. 15 J. S. Henry 20

H. M. Lowe 15 J. S. Henry 20

McIntire & 6 J. S. Henry 20

Weston 7 J. S. Henry 20

S. H. Goodrich & 9 J. S. Henry 20

Brown 11 J. S. Henry 20

A. D. Kirby 13 J. S. Henry 20

W. Stanley 5 J. S. Henry 20

New Hampshire 13 A. D. Kirby 13

At Brighton. 13 A. D. Kirby 13

A. F. Jones & Co. 27 A. D. Kirby 13

Gordon & Son 15 A. D. Kirby 13

F. L. Libby 15 A. D. Kirby 13

At Watertown. 15 A. D. Kirby 13

Wood & Moore 31 A. D. Kirby 13

W. F. Wallace 31 A. D. Kirby 13

At N E D M & Wool 20 J. S. Henry 20

Vermont. 20 J. S. Henry 20

At Watertown. 20 J. S. Henry 20

R. F. French 29 J. S. Henry 20

Dorland & Hall 28 J. S. Henry 20

N. M. Woodward 28 J. S. Henry 20

E. G. Pipe 9 J. S. Henry 20

J. Byrnes 11 J. S. Henry 20

A. D. Kirby 13 J. S. Henry 20

W. Stanley 5 J. S. Henry 20

New England & Wool 20 J. S. Henry 20

Co. 20 J. S. Henry 20

At Watertown. 20 J. S. Henry 20

Canada 9 100 J. S. Henry 20

F. S. Atwood 9 100 C. Coughlin 99

Export Trade.

The latest returns from Liverpool on cattle show a decline of 3¢ per lb. d. w., being as much taken off as was put on a week ago. The outputs of the week are comparatively light, there being only three steamers loaded from here, but next week will be heavier. It is hardly expected that values will improve during the next seven days. Total of shipments, 1910 cattle and 24 horses, including 99 Canada cattle, and the horses are from that section.

Ships and destinations: On steamer Clelia for Glasgow, 149 cattle by Swift & Co.; 99 Canada cattle by C. Coughlin; 24 horses by William Laing. On steamer Georgian for London, 27 cattle by Swift & Co.; 27 do. by Morris Reid Company; 100 do. by J. A. Hatchaway. On steamer Bohemian for Liverpool, 97 cattle by Swift & Co.; 400 do. by Morris Reid Company.

Hoof Diseases.

It was a good business week in the disposal of horses. The trade includes light and heavy weights, and prices are well sustained. Good accredited horses are in active demand. At Meyer Abrams & Co.'s stable the trade was a little slow, but worked off near to six carloads; all descriptions from \$100@270 per head. A good business week. At H. S. Harris & Son's we are on head on sale, with a fair trade, with sales from \$80@200. Accredited horses from \$30@225. Western horses cost too high for our market. At W. Ich & Hall Company's stable, taking the week as a whole, it was up to the average. The horses sold nearly 100 head of various descriptions from \$80@275. At L. H. 220 cattle & 24 horses were a little quiet, but they sold fully 75 head. Dealers say prices are all right from \$150@220. At Moses Colman & Son's demand was good, and a good week.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—Market for beef cattle, according to one of the reliable dealers, is about the same as last week, a little weaker, if anything. Butchers cry a weak market, and they are paying all the stock is worth, leaving very small margin on which to sell the beef. O. H. Forbush sold 1 cow, of 950 lbs., at \$3.62; 1 of 800 lbs., at 24¢; 1 of 830 lbs., at 24¢. H. F. Whitney sold 2 cows and 2 bulls, 3390 lbs., at 24¢; 3 calves, 3780 lbs., at 24¢; 2 cows, of 2000 lbs., at 3¢. J. Byrnes, 2 cattle, of 900 lbs., at 24¢; 4 calves, 120 lbs., each; 3 sheep, 400 lbs., at 24¢; 100 lbs., at 24¢.

Steer Calves.

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Fat Hogs.

No change for the past two weeks, with West ern at 5¢@6¢. Local hogs at 6¢@7¢. d. w.

Sheep Horses.

Market supply is light, being at too high cost. West to handle only for the regular trade. Lambs sold at a range of \$6@8¢ per 100 lbs.; sheep at 2¢@3¢ per 100 lbs. for shorn lots. Firm prices are expected until spring lambs are put upon the market.

Veal Calves.

Market prices for large lots compare hardly as favorable as last week. It would seem that the market was off 10¢ per lb. with a good demand. The disposals are easy. J. S. Henry sold 100 calves, of 140 lbs., at 24¢. W. F. Wallace, 75 calves, of 130 lbs., at 24¢; 100 lbs., at 24¢.

Live Poultry.

Fowls, 1¢ per lb. Roosters, 1¢ per lb.

Butter.

Note—Assorted sizes quoted below include 50, 50 tubs.

CONTINENTAL EXTRAC.

V. & N. H. Adams sizes ... 20¢

Northern N. Y. assorted sizes ... 20¢

Northern N. Y. large tubs ... 20¢

Western, etc., spruce tubs ... 20¢

Creamery, northern flats ... 20¢

Creamery, western flats ... 20¢

Dairy, N. Y. extra ... 20¢

Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. flats ... 20¢

Initiation creamery ... 20¢

Ladie, firsts ... 20¢

Packing stock ... 20¢

Extra northern creamery ... 20¢

Firts, northern creamery ... 20¢

Extra northern roasting ... 20¢

Dairy first ... 20¢

Common to good ... 20¢

Trunk butter in 1/2 & 1/4 pds. ... 20¢

Extra northern dairy ... 20¢

Dairy first ... 20¢

Cheese, NEW YORK ... 20¢

New York twine, extra ... 20¢

New York twine, firsts ... 20¢

Vermont twine, extra ... 20¢

Vermont twine, seconds ... 20¢

Sage ... 20¢

Fancy hennery ... 20¢

Mrs. & Mr. V. & H. Fair to good ... 20¢

Ind. and Ill. fresh laid ... 20¢

Western, fair to good, 20¢ per doz. ... 20¢

Southern, fresh ... 20¢

Western chicks ... 20¢

Storage packed, Western flats ... 20¢

Duck ... 20¢

Goose ... 20¢

Peacock ... 20¢

New Potatoes, Arcootock, Green Mountain, 20¢

do. Hebron, 20¢

Sweet potatoes, 20¢

Apples— Baldwin, large, choice, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Baldwin, No. 2, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Spies, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Kings, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Ben Davis, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Red Delicious, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Cranberries— Coweet, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Fair, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

" " 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Oranges— Florida, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Strawberries, 20¢ per lb. ... 20¢

Green Tomatoes—

Poetry.

THE EASTER THOUGHT.

The Easter hope is one of cheer,
For all the sadness is sweet and near;
It brings the future—sweet and near,
And calls the lost our own again;

We sense by faith the land divine—
Where all our loved abide in peace,

And lo! the sun on us doth shine—
Whose radiance can never cease!

We have a gladness sweet as song;
That rises in these hearts of ours;

The winter days that were so long—

Have gone, and spring returns with flowers;

So resurrection is the theme—

In the rich realms—

And in our hearts—
And whispered word of "Peace, and Peace!"

WILLIAM BRUNTON.

THE SING-AWAY BIRD.

You have heard of the sing-away bird,
That sings where the Runaway river

Runs down with its rills from the bald-headed hills

That stand in the sunshine and shiver?

"Oh sing! sing-away! sing-away!"

How the pines and birches are stirred

By the trill of the sing-away bird!

And the bald-headed hills, with their rocks and

their rills,

To the tune of his rapture are ringing,

And their faces grow young, all their gray mists

among,

While the forests break forth into singing,

"Oh sing! sing-away! sing-away!"

And the river runs singing along,

And the flying winds catch up the song.

It was nothing but—hush! A wild white-throated

thrush

That emptied his musical quiver

With a charm and a spil over valley and dell

On the banks of the Runaway river,

"Oh sing! sing-away! sing-away!"

Yet the song of the wild singer had

The sound of a soul that is glad.

And beneath the glad sun many a glad-hearted

one

Set the world to the tune of his gladness;

The rivers shall sing it, the breezes shall sing it;

Till life shall forget its long sadness.

"Oh sing! sing-away! sing-away!"

Sing, spirit, who knowest joy-giver,

Sing on, by Time's Runaway river!

LUCY LARCOM.

SUPPRESSED CHAPTERS.

Zenobia, they tell us, was a leader born and

bred;

Of any sort of enterprise she'd fitly take the

head;

The biggest, burliest buccaneers bowed down to

her in awe;

To warriors, emperors or kings, Zenobia's word

was law.

Above her troop of Amazons her helmet plume

would toss.

And every one, with loud accord, proclaimed

Zenobia boss.

The reason of her power (though the part she

didn't look),

Was simply that Zenobia had once lived out as

cock.

Xantippe was a Grecian dame—they say she

was the wife

Of Socrates, and history shows he led him a

life!

They say she was a virago, a vixen and a shrew,

Who scolded poor Socrates until the air was blue.

Xantippe was the central of the Grecian tele-

phone.

—Carolyne Wells, in Life.

BALLADE OF PATIENCE.

It doesn't do to take offence

At each imaginary slight.

A man will show a heap more sense

If he can rein his temper tight.

Of course, he may be in the right;

His patience may be sorely tried;

But then there is no use to fight—

Just let it slide.

You may see through a thin pretence

That's made with clear, unclouded sight;

You may have solid evidence

That black is black and white is white,

But then you need not spread your light

Of intellect too far and wide.

Don't contradict the blatherkite—

Just let it slide.

L'Envoi:

If some one has been impolite

Enough your efforts to deride,

Don't let it spoil your appetite—

Just let it slide.

—Chicago News.

Brilliants.

"I was only a child!" Yes, that was all,—

A little child, so tiny and small,—

And yet, O Christ, thro' him I see

The way and life that lead to Thee.

Do not fear to hope. Can poet's brain

More than the Father's heart rich good invent?

Each time we smell the autumn's dying scent

We know the primrose time will come again.

Speak a shade more kindly than the year before,

Pray a little oftener, love a little more;

Cling a little closer to the Father's love,

Life below will like grow to the life above."

Lord, thou knowest, only Thou.

Just how to lead,

Just what cross 'tis best I bear,

Just what is mine to share,

Just what I need.

Lord, Thou lovest, and Thy love

Doth bring no smart.

Dearest earthly love may fall;

Thine outlasteth every gale,

And fills the heart.

—Hannah Coddington.

Beyond the gates of twilight lands;

Across the fields of night.

The fair Tomorrow, waiting, stands

To greet the morning light.

So close your eyes, my sweetest sweet,

And close your eyes, my dear,

And when you wake, for your dear sake,

Tomorrow will be here.

—Harriet Blodgett.

Put down the passion that makes earth hell!

Down with ambition, avarice, pride,

Jealousy, down! off from the mind

The bitter springs of anger and fear;

Down, too, down at your own fireside,

With the evil tongue and the evil ear,

For each is at war with mankind.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Nor knowest thou what argument

Thy life to thy neighbor's cred has.

—Emerson.

The Truthful Guide.

It is told of a lady that, while touring in the

Scottish Highlands one summer, she was taken

to a cave in which Macbeth was said to have been.

She examined the cave attentively, and

listened to the eloquent speech of her guide. At

the end she said to the man: "Come, now, tell

me truly, is this really the place where Macbeth was born?"

The guide smiled awkwardly. He shifted

about a little. "Well," he said, "it's one of the places!"—Glasgow Herald.

(Miscellaneous.

The Note in the Wall.

His neighbors called old Sir Giles Travis a misanthrope and a miser. Not that they knew him, for he never left the high walls which surrounded his estate, and on no account was any one allowed to enter his domain, save the necessary servants and tradesmen.

One warm summer's afternoon Sir Giles was being drawn in his carriage across the lawn, thence along a narrow pathway until the wall was reached. Under the tree there was a comfortable lounge chair, in which with the help of his footman, Sir Giles took his seat.

"Push me a little nearer the wall," he cried, irritably. "Now you can sit. Come back at four o'clock."

The baronet grazed after the footmen until he disappeared among the trees, and then he proceeded to dispense a stone near the bottom of the wall. His fingers groped around, and he gave a sign of deep satisfaction.

"No letter. They will come, then." A quarter of an hour passed, and he tapped his fingers impatiently on the magazine which lay at his side.

"The boy," he muttered as there came a rustling of dried leaves. "The voice was impatient. Sir Giles chuckled softly.

"The impatience of youth." A glad cry was heard, the sound of a kiss, then another kiss.

"The girl now," the old man said softly. Twenty years of solitude had left their marks on his face. As he listened to the low chatter of the young couple on the other side of the wall his face gradually softened.

Not always had he been the reclusive and misanthrope. There was no prouder and happier man than Sir Giles had been some twenty years ago. His life and hopes were centered in his son Jack, a fine, manly young fellow, such as would gladden any father's heart.

The queen was a sudden one. The reason—a woman. Hard work was well deserved, for they were both possessors of the Travistower estate, parting in anger and two months afterward no word came of Jack's death. Not a line or message had been left for his father.

The boy was a terrible one to Sir Giles. He closed his heart to all human sympathy and retired to the seclusion of Travistower.

A few months afterward he was stricken with paralysis, and the long years had been weary with suffering and pain.

For the last two or three months a new interest had come into his life. The whole pretty love comedy seemed to have been played within himself.

When first they met there was the difference of youth. Their voices at first were louder, but as their love increased their seats on the fallen tree became closer together, and their voices were lowered when they began to exchange sweet loving nothings.

A week ago the boy had declared his passion. The old man's heart seemed to unfreeze and grow human again as he listened to the passionate pleading of the lover, the shy, timid answer, and the frenzied kiss that were exchanged.

Only twice since that day had they met, and a cloud had appeared on his horizon.

"What did he say?" she asked, eagerly.

"He refused, absolutely," he answered, mournfully.

"What reason did he give, Jack?" she demanded, indignantly.

"Your guardian told me that I was a penniless adventurer."

"I was not born with your money I was after," he replied, moodily.

"The wretched but it doesn't matter. We can marry without him."

"I did not know you had so much money, dear one."

"We can't live on that. It is true I have my profession, but I have only just become a doctor, and it is an uphill game unless one has money to buy

The Horse.**Horses Thrive on Molasses.**

A large sugar refining concern in Brooklyn feeds its truck horses on the refuse molasses. The molasses is mixed with their feed, and the cost of feeding is said to be but thirty-four cents a day for each of these fine horses, ranging from 1700 to 1800 pounds in weight, a reduction of twenty to twenty-five per cent. in cost from the old system of maintaining them on oats and hay exclusively.

An experiment tried by this firm on two run-down horses which had been kept on ordinary rations is said to prove the hygienic value of the molasses feed. Their weights were 800 and 920 pounds when put upon the molasses system, and a great improvement was made in weight and health. At the end of six weeks feeding the smaller had gained two hundred pounds and the other 181 pounds.

Why Horses Become Lame.

The principal causes, in my opinion, writes a well-known veterinary surgeon, of horses being lame are:

Cutting away the frog.

Opening of heels.

Leaving the walls too high.

Not shortening enough of toe.

Too much shortening.

Not being particular enough as to the equal height of both sides of the wall.

Not noticing the proper position of foot to be in accordance with the formation of the leg, standing on the side of the horse.

Too heavy and wide shoes requiring too large nails to retain them, and too many of same, and thus making the horse slip and slide about, especially upon pebbles or slippery roads.

Shoes too short, especially if thickened at heels, the heels opening and causing corns, shortening the horse's stride, and making him trip and stumble.

Cutting out of soles and bars, thereby weakening the foot and causing contraction and exposing him to the risk of coming down if he trod upon a stone.

Tying up in a stall and encouraging crib biting.

Bedding down upon straw as depriving the horse of the natural pressure all over his foot, and not sufficient moisture which he would get on the cool ground.

Cold Storage Plant for Fruit.

The cold storage plant of S. S. Drumm of Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y., represents a type of a small house which is adapted to the needs of many fruit-growers. A view of this plant is shown in the photograph. The cold storage part of the building, as shown, was built adjoining an icehouse which Mr. Drumm had built some years before. Immediately adjoining the building is a pond from which is secured a supply of ice which is more than sufficient for the operation of the plant.

The expense of storing ice in this way is almost nominal as there is no hauling by team. The cold-storage space consists of two separate rooms each 13x14 feet and about twelve feet high. (See floor plan, Fig. 1.) Total capacity of the two rooms about five hundred barrels. The rooms are entered through a vestibule or temporary cooling room so that access of warm air directly into the rooms is prevented. The temporary cooling room is equipped with a coil of piping through which flows the waste ice and salt water from the primary tanks of the Gravity brine system. This pipe will

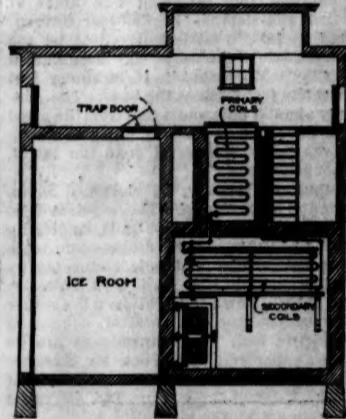


FIGURE ONE.

gives a moderately low temperature which is useful in cooling fruit over night before placing it in the permanent storage rooms.

THE PERMANENT STORAGE
rooms are cooled by what is known as the Gravity brine system. The operation of this system is based on the well-known law that heat expands and cold contracts. The Gravity brine system consists of primary coils of pipe in a tank above the storage rooms, and secondary coils of pipe which are suspended near the ceiling of the storage rooms below. (See Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.) The primary and secondary coils are connected by pipe mains which form complete circulating circuits. Each circulating circuit is filled with a solution of chloride of calcium.

In operating the system, as described, the tank containing the primary coils is filled with finely broken ice through which salt is mixed. The mixture of ice and salt in contact with the primary coils lowers the temperature of the calcium solution therein, causing it to contract and become heavier. This causes it to circulate down into the secondary coils, forcing up the warmer and lighter brine contained therein into the primary coils in the tanks. This produces an automatic circulation which will continue as long as ice and salt are supplied to the tanks. A temperature of 7 degrees has been obtained, and temperatures as low as 15 degrees are easily produced and maintained with this system. For the storage of fruit, 30 degrees is sufficiently low. The temperature of the room is regulated by the quantity of salt used with the ice.

CONTROL OF MOISTURE.

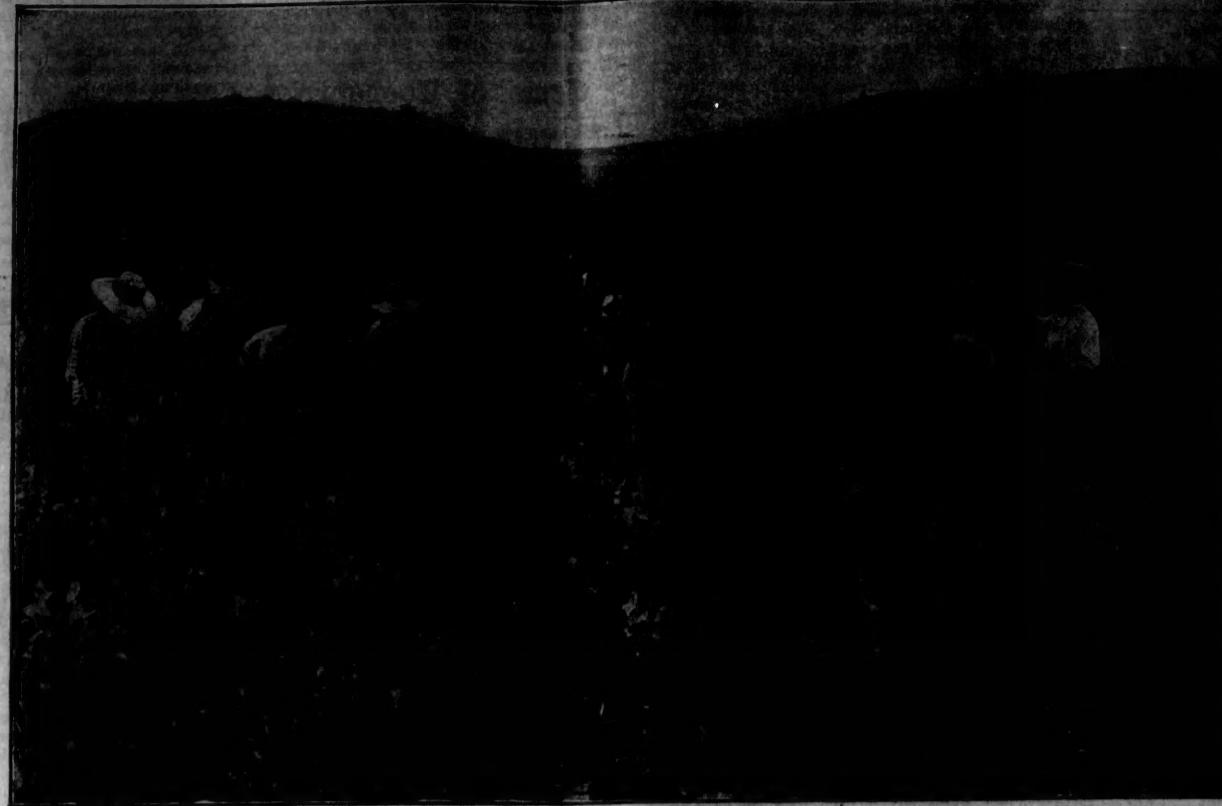
For the purpose of controlling the humidity, or moisture in the air of the storage room, the chloride of calcium process is provided. This consists of gutters or troughs with perforated bottoms supported above the secondary coils of the Gravity brine system. Chloride of calcium in the lump form is placed in these gutters. Calcium has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, forming a solution or chloride of calcium brine. When lump salt is exposed to the air of the cold-storage room it will absorb moisture from the air, and the brine resulting therefrom will drip down over the pipes of the secondary coils of the Gravity brine system. This regulates the humidity of the room and prevents the formation of frost on the pipe surfaces. The result is a reasonably dry air, and

greater efficiency of the cooling surfaces, as frost on the pipes partly destroys their refrigerating value. For regulating humidity the system is practically automatic. If the air becomes too moist the calcium will absorb more moisture until a point is reached where the air is sufficiently dry. Any reasonable degree of moisture may be maintained by using a greater or less quantity of chloride of calcium.

The patented gravity brine system and chloride of calcium process operated together make a very simple and efficient cooling apparatus for a small plant. No machinery is required and the apparatus is automatic in its operation. Temperatures may be closely maintained within a fraction of a degree, as has been demonstrated in the plant here described. A short experience by any careful person is all that is necessary to gain skill enough to successfully operate a plant of this kind.

THE CONSTRUCTION
of the S. S. Drumm cold-storage plant was entirely from plans made by the writer. A substantial concrete foundation covering

SCENE IN ONE OF THE MEADOWVALE FIELDS OF GROFF'S NEW HYBRID GLADIOLI.



ature of 30 degrees during the cold weather of fall and winter and this room as well as the storage room may be used for permanent storage of the hardy winter varieties which are not placed in storage until late in the season. The cooling room is entered from a packing or receiving room as it is generally called.

THE PACKING ROOM

may be made larger if desired, or it may be omitted if the cold-storage house is constructed adjacent to a fruit-packing shed already in use. The packing room is provided with a chimney so that a fire can be built if necessary in midwinter to prevent too low a temperature in the storage and cooling rooms. From the packing room, stairs lead up to loft above. These lots are useful for storing empty packages, etc. The ice room adjoins both the packing room and the storage room and is thus protected from the heat of the sun on two sides. There are no openings between the ice room and any other part of the building except in the tank house for the purpose of raising ice to the tanks.

In a larger plant the ice room is placed at one end of the house and the storage room between the ice room on one side and the packing and cooling room on the other. It should be noted that about as much space is included in the packing room and loft as is contained in the cooling and storage rooms equipped with cooling apparatus. In case it is desired to dispense with this storage space for empty packages, etc., as would be the case when the cold storage was built adjoining a fruit house or other building already constructed, a considerable saving could be made by some slight changes in plan. Buildings already constructed, if in good condition, may be remodelled in most cases to good advantage. The submitted estimates here given are for good, plain construction.

THE ESTIMATED COST

of constructing and insulating a cold storage house of five hundred barrels capacity, would be about \$1600 to \$2000. A complete plant with a capacity of two thousand barrels would cost from \$3500 to \$4000. The cost of construction, of course, varies with location, but these estimates will cover average conditions. These estimates are for all materials and labor necessary for the complete plant ready for operation. In case the owner should do the carpenter work, a large saving may be made from these estimates.

It will be noted that these estimates are for complete plants and not simply for cold-storage rooms. A cold-storage room may be built in a building already in existence at a

smaller cost. Before him every tangible objection raised last winter, and he announces that he will then make a determined contest on the floor of the Senate. Senator Hayburn is a fighter and his strong aggressiveness may mean the forcing of favorable action upon this much-needed measure.

In speaking of his proposed campaign Senator Hayburn said: "The necessity for a federal pure food bill is obvious. Almost every State in the Union has adopted more or less efficient legislation of this character, and the prevention of the manufacture and sale of misbranded or adulterated foods, drugs and liquors would be comparatively effective were it not for the 'unbroken package decision' of the Supreme Court, under which one State is practically powerless against the importation of this class of goods from another State. I will admit," he continued, "that the Senate did not, last year, very seriously consider the bill, and it became a foregone conclusion that it would be killed."

"There is one change I shall make in my bill, namely, to abandon the term 'foods' as applied to whiskeys. Whiskeys are 'liquors.' There is no reason why the adulterated and chemical concoctions sold as whiskey should parade under the name of food."

The practical merchant anticipates his spring trade and places his order long before he desires the goods shipped and the manufacturer orders his raw material before he wants to use it. Has the farmer already studied out all his requirements and made the necessary preparations to insure a maximum crop? Has he put his soil in the best possible condition to secure the benefits of the spring rains and to enable him to get up his land and plant his crop at the earliest practicable date? Deep preparation of the soil not only insures the storage of rainfall water but enables the upper several inches to seep and dry out quickly, thus facilitating early planting.

Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep for the nine months ending March 31 were \$30,000,000, against \$31,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1904, \$19,000,000 for 1903 and \$22,000,000 for 1902.

Exports of bread stuffs for March were the heaviest since the beginning of the fiscal year. July first last, but at that were \$12,000,000, as compared with \$11,000,000 for March, 1904, and \$18,000,000 for March, 1903.

Colonel-General Dillingham, New Zealand, is calling attention to the high price of potatoes due to blight and suggesting that California potatoes might find a profitable market in New Zealand at the present time, comments upon the authority vested in the New Zealand government for the prevention of plant diseases. A new potato blight has manifested itself in the island and the government has issued stringent orders against the shipment of diseased potatoes from certain parts of the colony into other parts. The blight is now being gradually checked by the use of Bordeaux spray and its eradication is expected within a year. This authority vested in the government makes possible the stamping out of a disease which might otherwise become firmly established throughout the country.

The soil inoculation experiments of the Department of Agriculture have stirred up more interest in the planting of alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and other legumes than has ever before been manifested by farmers. The announcement that the growth of certain of the clover and bean tribe could be stimulated by bacteria has brought in such a raft of applications to Secretary Wilson as to entirely exhaust the department's supply. Here is something which promises much for agriculture in general and increased soil fertility in particular. Dr. Moore, the soil bacteriologist of the department, states that out of five thousand reports on soil inoculation experiments last year, eighty per cent. were favorable. This would appear to be something which congressmen, desiring re-election, in their great wisdom, might employ to full advantage with their farmer constituents to establish themselves solidly in place of voting for enormous annual appropriations for the free-seed farce, while at the same time something of real benefit to the country might develop.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

It is not too late to set a dozen potatoes in a window so you can see how they are affected by the strong light. I can dig from the new crop the Fourth of July every year. Always plant the Polaris for early use. There may be better varieties, but I have never found them.—A. W. Cheever, North Grafton, Mass.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

The Good Old Summer Time. When and where to go for a vacation is a question which perplexes us all. There are beautiful places in every section of the country, but there is a moderate rate and within a reasonable distance.

New Jersey has a grand climate for the vacationer, and the accommodations provided for the tourist have unequalled anywhere in the land. The Jersey beach resort, New Jersey, are Atlantic Highlands, Great Bay, Spring Lake, Long Branch, Point Pleasant, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May and Margate, which are famous in sports and pleasure. Jersey is the land of the sun, and for getting away from the heat of summer, Jersey is unequalled.

Senator Hayburn of Maine announces that he has no intention of abandoning his proposed act of last winter. He intends himself to keep sounding away in the Senate with the hope and desire of securing a modest pure-food bill enacted into law. The Senate has several times passed such a bill. Senator Hayburn will recall the measure taking the room, keeping

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